

d. 435.

A
CATALOGUE

of remarkable mercies conferred
upon the seven Associated
Counties, viz.

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Cambridge, Essex, Hartford, Huntingdon,
Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln.

England, Associate
Printed by the command of the *Counties*

Right Honourable

EDWARD,

Earl of Manchester, the Major Generall
thereof, and the Committee now residing
in CAMBRIDGE:

And appointed to be published in the severall
Parish-Churches of the aforementioned Counties,
upon the fourteenth of April, that Almighty
God may by solemn Thanksgiving,
have the glorie due unto
his Name.

Hereunto is annexed an Order for the more so-
lemnne keeping of the Publick Fast.

ANNO DOM. 1644.

CATALOGUE

of the Manuscripts of the

University of Cambridge

Printed by the University

Cambridge, E. & J. B. 1841

Printed by the University

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A Catalogue of remarkable mercies conferred upon the seven Associated Counties.



Midst the severall miseries and distractions under which this Kingdome hath groaned since this unnatural warre began by the enemies of our Religion and Liberties, God hath been pleased in his meer grace to raise unto us many means of preservation: otherwise undoubtedly we had been, long before this time, under the power of those enemies. Among which means this is not the least, that God put it into the hearts of the Parliament, to associate these Counties for the mutuall defence one of another, and the good of the Kingdome in generall. Neither are the successes which God hath been pleased to give the forces raised by these Associated Counties to be forgotten, but to be had in thankfull remembrance of all that love and fear God. Therefore our desire is, that God (who is onely to be acknowledged in all these deliverances and happy victories) may have the glory due unto his name: And to that end, a day of publick Thanksgiving be solemnly kept & observed upon the Lords day, being the fourth of April instant, in all the Congregations within this Association; and that the people be stirred up by their Ministers to acknowledge the goodnesse of God, for inclining the Parliament to cause these Counties thus to be knit together for the ends aforesaid, and for his blessing given to their forces, which have been employed in severall parts of this Kingdome, and in particular to call to mind these things following.

I. **T**He quenching that fire kindled at *Laybass*, which would undoubtedly have hazarded all the East parts of this Kingdome, if God had not by a seasonable providence timely prevented the same, breaking it in that very conjuncture of time in which there was a confederacy of the disaffected of those parts to gather to a head.

- 2 The reducing *Croyland*, which was a place strong by situation, and which had a professed Papist for the Governour, which how dangerous it was to some parts of this Association, and to the neighbouring parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*, is well known to those that were subject to their daily plundings and pillagings.
- 3 The defeat given to the enemies at *Grantham*, where eleven of the Parliament Troops facing one or two and twenty of the enemies, five of the Associated Troops charging the right wing of the enemies body, utterly routed them, and had the execution and chase of them almost two miles, and got five or six of their colours.
- 4 The taking *Burlygh* house, where was also taken the Lord *Camdens* regiment of horse, with their colours, three or foure companies of Foot and Dragooneers, with all their ammunition, with about 400. prisoners.
- 5 The defeat given to the enemies horse at *Gainsborough*, to the breaking of near thirty troops of the enemy, where was slain the Lieutenant Generall *Charles Cavendish*: Colonel *Heron*, the High Sheriffe of *Lincolnsh.* forced into *Trent*, with many other Officers and Souldiers, and there drowned, whereby *Gainsborough* was at that time relieved with ammunition, which then it exceedingly wanted, and this battel fought, and victory gotten, as without any considerable losse to us, so within a mile of the Marquesse of *Newcastles* Army.
- 6 The saving near twenty Troops of horse belonging to the Lord *Fairfax*, and under that renowned Gentleman Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, his sonne, with which horse he hath since performed such notable good service in *Cheshire*, and other parts, which said horse were almost starved by the



the straight siege of *Hull*, and could not in probability have been thence delivered but by the horse of this Association, which was done by fourteen Troops of horse and three of Dragoons belonging to this Association, there being nothing in assistance of them, but six Troops belonging to the Lord *Willoughby*, and near forty Troops of the enemy under the command of Sir *John Henderson*, who had opportunity to have fought with our horse before we could come to joyn with Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his horse, if he had pleased, but did not take it.

7 The taking of *Lin*, a strong town and of great importance, by raw and undisciplined new raised souldiers; which was a place as likely to have undone this whole Association as any, which rebelled at such a time as the Marquesse of *Newcastle* was at the strongest, and so absolute in *Lincolnshire*, that if he would have engaged his Army to have come to the rescue thereof, the forces of this Association then raised, had not been considerable to have made resistance.

The fight at *Winsby*, where ours being about fifty colours of horse and dragoons, did encounter near ninety colours of the enemy: both parties being by estimate between eight and nine thousand horse and dragoons; the enemy being in all probability about five thousand of that number, where we gave him such a defeat, that we took and killed about 1100. of them, and took near thirty of their colours.

The taking of *Lincoln*, where the force of the defendants were in computation many more then of the assailants, which the enemy surrendered up to us upon hard terms to themselves, where we got about 3000. Arms, the enemies colours, with good proportion of ammunition, and five or six pieces of Ordnance.

10 The taking of *Gainsborough* by storm, the greatest part of the foot being our men, who repulsed the enemy, got over their works without any losse, and possessed the town, whereby *Lincolnshire* (formerly almost totally under the enemies power) became wholly cleared of them.

11 And lastly, the taking of *Hilfen* house, which a week before the garrison of *Ailsbury* attempted but could not take, after which time and before we endeavoured it, the enemy sent in two or three loads of ammunition; where were taken above 200. prisoners, about twelve barrels of powder and proportionable match, all their arms, and about fifty horse, which service was much to the ease and comfort of the poore inhabitants of the almost wasted County of *Buckingham*, which was oppressed by them, and by the countenance of which house great summes of money and contributions were raised both for themselves and *Oxford*; and a regiment of foot, and the completing Colonel *Smiths* regiment of horse was speedily intended. Where also were taken men of quality, Sir *A. Denton*, and Colonel *Smith*, besides two field Officers and divers Captains.

These things are thus particularly recited (not for vain ostentation, nor that any honour should be given to any person, nor to your forces, but) that by commemorating particulars, your hearts may be enlarged and quickned in sincerity to give God the glory due alone to him. Let your confidence be ever more placed in God, and when we again go out, we desire your prayers to the Lord, professing our trust to be in his Name, and our rejoicing in hope we shall have his presence to go along with us: in this we rest. And therefore let the Name of God alone be glorified by all through Christ for evermore.

A Postscript.



His Commemoration of mercies conferred upon these Associated Counties, being printed and ready to be published, according to the purpose expressed in the Preface; the defeat given to the Forces before *Newark* did dissuade the dispersing of the copies upon these considerations: First, because the hearts of people being oppressed by this sad providence, were judged unfit to undertake the joyfull exercise of Thanksgiving. Secondly, lest Malignants should have any seeming occasion administred to blaspheme the wayes of Christ, upon our performance of a duty so unseasonable and unsuitable to our present condition; giving it out also that this course of ours is but a colourable cover of our great losse lately sustained by their prevailing power.

But now through some happy change of providence, the Lord of Hosts having cheared up again the hearts of them who love Sion, by the good successe graciously given to the forces commanded by Sir *William Waller*, and Sir *William Belfore*, the high imployment of praying his Blessed Majestic will be seasonable. And therefore, though we desire to be sensibly humbled under the remembrance of our sufferings before *Newark*, (wishing that such especially may Christianly reflect upon themselves, who have most to answer for in the miscarrying of that businesse) yet we account not Gods former favours to be lessened by our late losse, nor our

selves discharged from the debt of Thankfulnesse, be-
cause now under some cloud of affliction.

And if our enemies (whose custome it is to judge
others according to their own actions) imagine that we
have any low unworthy designe in this our practise, we
would have them know, that our hearts abhorre the
abusing, the abasing of any holy ordinance to serve sin-
full ends; and withall we professe to the world, that we
do hopefully designe the future speeding of our under-
takings, for the good both of Church and Common-
wealth, by giving unto the God of our salvations, the
God of our victories, the honour due unto his Blessed
Name.

Manchester.

The Lord of Hosts having chosen us for his peculiar
of them who love him by the way of holiness
given to the forces committed to his service
and Sir William Balfour the right honourable
his his Blessed Majesty will be pleased to
for, though we desire to be leniently humbled under
the remembrance of our insufficiency before him
upon the matter, who have made to answer for the
militarizing of the parliament, yet we account not our
former favours to be lessened by our late losse, nor our
loves

An Order for the more solemn keeping
of the Publick Fast.



Whereas the Lords and Commons in Parliament, have made an Ordinance for the more strict and solemn keeping of the dayes of publick Fast, which are not by all persons duly observed, even in these times of publick calamitie; to the great dishonour of God, and the contempt of the Authority of both Houses of Parliament.

Now that more particular notice may be given unto all such as shall offend herein, before any exemplary punishment be inflicted upon them, it is Ordered by the Commons now assembled in Parliament, that all Constables, or their deputies, shall the day before every publick Fast, repair unto every house within their severall and respective liberties, and charge all persons that they strictly observe the Fast, according to the directions in the said Ordinance.

And they shall upon the said dayes of publick Fast, walk through their said liberties, diligently searching for, and taking notice of all persons, who either by following the works of their callings, or sitting

sitting in Taverns, Victualling and Alehouses, or any other wayes shall not duely observe the same, and they are hereby required to return the names of all such persons as they shall find so offending, as also such informations as they shall receive against any other persons within their liberties guilty of the least offence, unto the Committee for Examinations, that so they may be proceeded against for the contempt of the said Ordinance. And all Constables are to observe these directions from time to time, so long as the publick Fast shall be kept, without expecting any further Order.

Hen. Elsing, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

FINIS.

Constables.

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I Do hereby charge and command all and every one of you, to use your best endeavour that the monethly fast may be solemnly observed, according to the Order of Parliament hereto adjoynd, and also that the prophanation of the Lords day may be prevented according to another Order of Parliament for that end heretofore published. And if any person, or persons, shall wilfully transgresse either of the aforesaid orders by Gaming, tipling in alehouses, or following their servile employments, either on the Sabbath or Fast day, you shall forthwith return their names unto me or the Committee, now sitting in your County, that they may receive such punishment as their severall offences shall deserve.

And you shall enquire out all unlicensed alehouse-keepers within your parish, and give speedy notice of them unto the next Justices of peace, that they may be suppressed.

You shall also, return to the said Justices the names of all them who being licensed, do yet suffer any disorders in their houses, that they may be punished. Hereof fail you not, as you will answer the contrary at your utmost peril. Given under my hand at Cambridge this first of April, 1644.

Manchester.